cers is that local men do not come forward to take up such contracts, as the representations here made imply. The rule exists, and in any case in which it is not observed by local officials, the matter should be brought to Chief Engineer's notice when it will be duly examined.

Subject No. 79.
Restoration of Tiruganimadavu anikat across the Kumudvati River.

Summary of discussion.—The anikat called Tiruganimadavu across the Kumudvati River near Kalmane has fallen into disrepair many years since. If the anikat is repaired, the water may irrigate lands to a distance of 20 miles and may also be used to feed a number of large tanks. The additional revenue to be derived thereby is expected to be Rs. 10,000. The work will prove beneficial both to the raiyats and to the Government.

Dewan's reply.—It is understood that the project was examined by the Public Works Department and abandoned on engineering grounds.

Subject No. 80.
Some parts of Sorab Taluk wrongly classed as Maidan for Forest Rules.

Summary of discussion.—For purposes of the Forest Rules, six maganis of the Sorab Taluk are classed as Malnad and the rest as Maidan (Notification No. 1687, dated 23rd October 1887). But the Tavanandi Magani with the exception of Mandadoddi-Koppa village and the village of Udu and all the villages of the Andagi Magani are purely Malnad also, and owing to the heavy rains, timber used in buildings rots here quite as soon as in the parts classed as Malnad. These tracts should therefore also be classed as Malnad.

Dewan's reply.—Inquiry will be made and if the concession recommended be found necessary, favorable orders will be given.

Subject No. 81.
Thick branches required from Soppinbettas for manure.

Summary of discussion.—According to the old practice, branches as thick as an arm or leg were lopped from the trees in Soppinbettas. But by the recent rulings raiyats are not allowed to cut branches more than one inch in thickness. It is not possible for the raiyats to act up to the present orders, as it is not practicable for raiyats to climb the trees and select such thin branches only. The old practice may therefore be allowed.

Dewan's reply.—The necessary freedom will be obtained by raiyats when Soppinbettas are (as proposed to be done next season) demarcated and assigned for their own use, after which any one man's waste can affect no one else.

Subject No. 82.
Wood of Matti, Tadasalu and Bilvari trees should not be reserved, as they are required for agricultural purposes.

Summary of discussion.—The Malnad raiyats had the use of (1) Matti, (2) Tadasalu and (3) Bilvari trees for agricultural purposes. But ever since their inclusion among the reserved kinds of trees, it is very difficult for the raiyats to get hard wood for agricultural implements among the unre-

served kinds. Margosa and jali trees may be used as in the Maidan parts, but such trees are not grown in the Malnad tracts. Want of hard wood among the unreserved kinds tells so much upon the Malnad raiyats that they even smuggle wood of the reserved kinds at any risk. It is therefore requested that the three kinds of trees above stated may, in future, be classed as unreserved for the benefit of the Malnad raiyats.

Dewan's reply.—On previous representations of this kind, the list of reserved trees and the classification of the unreserved kinds for seigniorage purposes were fully revised and the present lists adopted. It does not seem possible to improve upon them except perhaps with further experience.

Subject No. 83.
Delay in the disposal of Darkhasts under new Revenue Rules.

Summary of discussion.—There is delay in disposal of Darkhasts arising from the necessity of allowing a month's notice for sale and another month for confirmation of sale. Darkhasts should be accepted and cultivation permits granted in one or two weeks from date of darkhast.

Note.—Similar representations were made from all the other Districts also, Representatives from Kolar adding that the delay was all the more prejudicial in those numerous cases in which land was applied for just in time for cultivation when the season proved favorable.

Dewan's reply.—A month perhaps is too long. A week should suffice and may be fixed if the Schedules A and B have been published in the Village Chavadi.

Subject No. 84.
Excessive reservation of State Forests in the Channagiri Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Channagiri Taluk is Maidan and not Malnad. The present reservation of jungles as State Forest causes much inconvenience and hardship. The former practice of classing them as District Jungles and the raiyats' privileges therein should be restored.

Dewan's reply.—The Deputy Commissioner will do what is necessary after local inquiry and inspection.

Note.—At the conclusion of the representations of the Shimoga District, Representative Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Coffee Planter in the Kadur District, submitted for transmission to His Highness the Maharaja an address from the assembled Representatives thanking His Highness for the concession to qualified land-holders, merchants and public Associations, of the privilege of selecting Members for the Representative Assembly. The address expressed how grateful the people were to His Highness the Maharaja for the privilege and prayed for his long life and prosperity. Mr. Srinivas Rao then expressed gratitude to the Dewan and to the Councillors of His Highness and added that there were some people who were of opinion that there was little use in the Representative Assembly. But the Members assembled thought differently and